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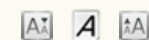
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THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR USE OF FORCE

Ali Omar Moftah Medon

Abstract

ABSTRACT

This study tackles the historical development for force use since the ancient time, to the time it was taken into account and organized in the Charter of the United Nations. The research problem was represented by the over-use of power from the ancient times until our time. The historical approach was adopted; that is by referring to the past we can understand the present. The objective of this paper is to state the phases the organization of this power passed through, and how countries used to deal with those who use power. The result reached at is that the ancient societies with whatever civilizational development they had used to resort to the means of violence and power for simple reasons, and that the most significant reasons for originating that conflict and clash were the absence of communication between these societies and the difference of the cultural and intellectual development among them, and also the pursuit of trade and water resources and other resources which legalize possessing all properties the other used to have.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menyentuh tentang penggunaan kekerasan sepanjang sejarah sehingga ia dibincangkan dan disusun melalui Piagam Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu. Permasalahan kajian menunjukkan bahawa penggunaan kekerasan banyak berlaku pada zaman lampau sehingga ke hari ini. Makalah ini menggunakan metode persejarahan dengan merujuk kepada peristiwa zaman lampau bagi memahami peristiwa masa kini. Objektif makalah ini ialah bagi menerangkan tentang fasa-fasa yang dilalui oleh proses penyusunan piagam berkaitan penggunaan kekerasan, dan bagaimana negara-negara terlibat berinteraksi dan menghadapi pihak yang menggunakan kekerasan. Tulisan ini menyimpulkan bahawa masyarakat lampau, tidak kira tahap tamadun yang dicapai, mereka tetap menggunakan kekerasan dan tindakan ganas meskipun hanya kerana sebab yang amat remeh. Tulisan ini juga menyimpulkan bahawa faktor paling ketara kepada tercetusnya pertelingkahan dan perselisihan ialah kerana ketiadaan komunikasi antara masyarakat dan perbezaan perkembangan kebudayaan dan pemikiran di antara pihak-pihak yang terlibat, juga demi kerana perdagangan dan bagi mendapatkan sumber air dan lain-lain yang boleh diperoleh daripada pihak yang mengalami kekalahan.

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JURNAL HADHARI
Institut Islam Hadhari
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
43600 UKM Bangi
Selangor, MALAYSIA.

Phone: +603-8921 7187/7176/6994

Fax: +603-8921 6990

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